

# Jackson Standard.



JACKSON C. H., OHIO:  
Thursday, May 5, 1853.

ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR INSERTION  
IN THE STANDARD, SHOULD BE HANDLED IN PREVIOUS  
TO 3 P. M., ON TUESDAY.

## WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**NELSON BARRERE,**  
Of Highland.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**ISAAC J. ALLEN,**  
Of Richland.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
**HENRY BRACHMAN,**  
Of Hamilton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**NELSON H. VAN VORHES,**  
Of Adams.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**WILLIAM H. GIBSON,**  
Of Seneca.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,  
**FRANKLIN T. BACUS,**  
Of Cuyahoga.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
**JOHN WADDLE,**  
Of Coshocton.

## Business Prospects.

Present indications seem to warrant that the ensuing season will be one of unusual activity, in the Dry Goods trade particularly. The most of our merchants have received their Spring supplies, and their purchases have been extensive; they can without doubt supply the public with any thing they may want, and on favorable terms. To those who are doing a limited business and are solicitous of increasing and extending it, we have a few words to say. Advertise your business in the papers, in order that the people may know what you are doing, and what you have to sell. This is the only true and sure way of insuring speedy success. There is a number of gentlemen about town engaged in trade, who might very materially extend their business, and thereby greatly benefit themselves, and the rest of mankind, if they would only exercise as much prudence and sagacity in informing the public of their whereabouts and what they are doing, as they do in their business transactions at home. They may perhaps sell their goods as cheap as those who advertise, but the people, to a great extent, consult the advertising columns of a newspaper, and whoever is found offering the greatest inducements, is morally certain to secure their trade. A man at this age of the world, who expects to do business must "stir his stumps," and keep the public well posted up in regard to what he is doing and of his place of business. In proof of this assertion, we would merely refer to those who advertise; compare their business with that of those who are too stingy to ever expend a dime in making their business known, and the difference will be apparent. We circulate a large number of papers in all parts of the County, and among all classes. It is, therefore, a valuable medium for advertising. Let each one then, who desires to do business wake up to their true interest, and bring on their advertisements, informing the public of what they have to sell, and we will warrant them a good business in less than six months. Try it once.

T. N. DAVEY of Portsmouth, advertises in our Columns, the largest and best selected lot of Hardware, Saddlery, and Carriage Trimmings, that has perhaps ever been brought to Portsmouth. Dealers would do well to give him a call.

D. LEACH, has come to the conclusion that he can sell Goods, at small advance, upon the cost and carriage, and still make something; that he does sell goods cheap we know by experience. Examine his advertisement and you will be satisfied of the fact.

We learn from the Portsmouth papers, that the steamer Lewis Whiteman arrived there, from New Orleans, on Thursday last, with 350 tons of iron for the S. & H. V. Railroad.

POTMAN'S MONTHLY, for May, is upon our table. It is not necessary for us to say much in commendation of this excellent Magazine, as it has established for itself a reputation that will insure its being read by the public.

U. S. MARSHAL—Jabez Fitch, Esq., Cleveland, has been appointed U. S. Marshal, for the District of Ohio.

A MURDERED MAN TURNED UP ALIVE.—Two men are now incarcerated in the Morris county (N. J.) jail, who were indicted for the murder of a man named Rodolph Kendig, and are to be tried in Morris town next week. Kendig has turned up in Chicago, alive and well. The finding of a body in a state of decomposition, and the possession by one of the accused of a pocketbook, would probably be sufficient to convict them.

## From the Cincinnati Gazette.

### Catholic and Protestant Law.

Two scenes of yesterday contrasted.

Yesterday, about 9 A. M., we observed an individual mounted upon a barrel in the midst of the Fifth street Market, speaking to a crowd of fifty or a hundred persons, who were standing around him, and upon the side walk in the vicinity. The audience seemed both orderly and respectable. There was no apparent heat in the manner of the speaker, nor any excitement visible among the audience. The name of the orator, we are informed is Kirkland, and the subject, the errors of the Roman church. A few minutes after this, the Mayor of the city made his appearance upon the ground, attended by the regular, and a large body of special police, some seventy-five in number, and under the pretence that a riot was to be apprehended, ordered the speaker to be silent. Mr. Kirkland, believing himself to be entitled to express his sentiments in a peaceful manner, refused. The Mayor persisted, and an argument ensued, the result of which was the speaker was seized by his honor and compelled to desist.

What right, under the law, the Mayor of this city has to interfere, in a case of this kind, where the people have peaceably assembled to hear a public discourse, we do not understand. So far from there being any danger of a riot, the audience was of the most peaceable description. The public harmony was not disturbed. Nobody was inconvenienced. The speaker, as we have the best authority for believing, is a respectable, educated and pious man, and an American citizen, and neither noise nor offence did, or was likely to grow out of his appearance. We cannot but look upon this act of Mr. Mayor Snellbaker as a tyrannical assumption of power which the law does not confer, and which he can only pretend to justify under assumptions that have no foundation in truth.

We wish to contrast the foregoing scene with one that occurred in the afternoon. The Very Reverend John B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, having determined to devote yesterday to the business of laying the corner stone of the Catholic Church, collected from the city and the towns of the vicinity the male members of his communion to the amount of from five to ten thousand. These, decked with badges, with gaudy flags waving in the wind, amid the discordant ringing of bells of the churches and stepping to the music of braying brass, clashing copper and thundering sheep-skin, from nearly all the bands in the city, marched through half the corporation, filling the streets and blocking up the avenues, with the manifest intention of ostentatiously displaying to the people of Cincinnati the immense force which this gaudy potentate is able to control. For hours, Fifth street from Mount to Western Row was blocked up by a solid mass of humanity, rendering passage by others impossible. Never was the silliness of the Sabbath here more boisterously invaded, and never have the people witnessed what, to many of them, was a more high-handed desecration of the day.

And, what did our worthy Mayor do in this case? Did he, in the tenderness of his conscience, take his stand upon a barrel head, read the law in the ears of the hierarchy, and in holy fear of a riot, "and that, too, on the Sabbath day?"—as he says in his missive to Mr. Kirkland—command the assembly to disperse, or the officiating potentate desist? He did no such thing. His fears had taken a different direction. He sent his henchmen to attend the ceremony, it is true, but for what purpose? He was afraid that the Arch-Bishop, with his thousands of sturdy followers, would be attacked by the people of the city, and the constabulary was commissioned to watch tenderly the welfare of this great army of Roman Legionaries. Conscientious and consistent Mayor Snellbaker!

The head of the Church chooses the Sabbath for a parade. He takes particular care that his army shall be composed of men who can defend themselves. He surrounds his exhibition with all the trappings of display, and all the circumstances of pomp and power. He parades through the streets and past the churches, with all the noise and clamor that bells and instruments of music can create. He says, in effect, "See how great and how powerful I am, and with what impunity I can perpetrate a premeditated insult upon your ideas of propriety." And this displayed our worthy Mayor, of an hundred to his tail a police force of an hundred to send the same police force to protect against an unpremeditated outbreak of the people! Verily, if the citizens of any one community were ever grossly insulted by their own servants, those of Cincinnati are that people.

The Chart of Lake Erie, giving the soundings as taken by the United States Topographical Engineers, discloses some interesting facts. It shows the lake to be divided into three sections. One of these extends from the head down to Pelee Island, and the bottom presents a general level, with a depth of thirty feet in the average. The second is of much larger extent, and stretches to Long Point, is also level, with a depth of sixty to seventy feet. The third section extends to the Niagara river, and is an uneven bottom with various depths of water, ranging from sixty to two hundred and four feet.

## Election For 1854.

The following table gives the days, on which the State elections for the present year are held in each State in the Union.

State.	Time.
Alabama	1st Monday in August.
Arkansas	1st Monday in August.
California	1st Tuesday in January.
Connecticut	1st Monday in April.
Delaware	2d Tuesday in Nov.
Florida	1st Monday in October.
Georgia	1st Monday in October.
Illinois	1st Tuesday Nov.
Indiana	1st Monday in August.
Iowa	1st Monday in August.
Kentucky	1st Monday in August.
Louisiana	1st Monday in Nov.
Maine	2d Monday in Sept.
Maryland	1st Wednesday in Nov.
Massachusetts	2d Monday in Nov.
Michigan	1st Tuesday November.
Mississippi	1st Monday & Tuesday Nov.
Missouri	1st Monday in August.
New Hampshire	2d Tuesday in March.
New Jersey	1st Tuesday in Nov.
New York	1st Tuesday in Nov.
North Carolina	2d Tuesday in August.
Ohio	2d Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania	2d Tuesday in October.
Rhode Island	1st Wednesday in April.
South Carolina	2d Monday in October.
Tennessee	1st Thursday in August.
Texas	1st Monday in August.
Vermont	1st Tuesday in Sept.
Virginia	4th Thursday in May.
Wisconsin	1st Tuesday in Nov.

HILLSBOROUGH BOYS ABOARD.—We see by the Kendall Courier, a neat and well conducted little paper, printed at Oswego, Illinois, that our young friend, John J. STUART, son of ROBERT STUART, Esq., of this place, has hung out his sign in that flourishing town, and offers to supply the "Suckers" with everything in the Saddle line. John is a clever fellow and a good workman, and we know that he will do credit to his native town. We wish him success in business, and cordially commend him to the people of Oswego, especially to the young ladies. And we want you to remember, John, that if this "puff" should have an influence in inducing some fair daughter of the prairie to "hitch on" to you for life, we shall expect a bid to the wedding, and the biggest kind of a piece of the bride's cake.

Our thriving neighboring town, (that is to be when the railroad is finished) Jackson, the county-seat of Jackson county, has also made a recent acquisition from Hillsborough, in Mr. SAMUEL SAYLOR, whose advertisement we notice in the columns of the Standard. Sam is a brother of our fellow citizen and near neighbor, Mr. Jacob Saylor, Jeweler, and has established himself in the same business in Jackson. In common with his numerous friends here, we wish him all prosperity, and good fortune.—Highland News.

## The Vice Presidency Vacant.

The office of Vice President of the United States is now vacant, and will remain so until the next election of President and Vice President. The President of the Senate pro tem (who is now Mr. Atkinson, of Missouri,) is not Vice President by reason of the death of that officer. He is merely the presiding officer of the Senate, and the Constitution makes no provision for filling a vacancy in the Vice Presidency. But "in case of the inability or death of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected." This is according to the act of Congress of March 1792.

The Vice Presidency has been vacant before this time, on the following occasions, viz:—Twice by the death of Vice Presidents, viz:—George Clinton, April, 1812; his term expiring March 3, 1813. Elbridge Gerry, November, 1814; his term expiring March 3, 1817. Once by the resignation of John C. Calhoun, December 27, 1832; his term expiring March 3, 1833. Twice by the death of President's Harrison and Taylor, and the consequent accession of Vice Presidents Taylor and Fillmore to the Presidency—the former in April, 1841; the latter in July, 1850.—Leaving the Vice Presidency vacant for the remainder of their respective terms, and the President of the Senate with the right of succession to the Presidency. The powers and duties of the Vice President and the President of the Senate pro tem are precisely the same, except that the latter votes, as a Senator, and has the casting vote.—N. Y. Herald.

AN INAUGURAL SPEECH.—The Southern Literary Messenger gives the speech of a Warden of a prison or penitentiary in the District of Columbia, who invited his friends to witness his installation into office. The prisoners heard him drawn up in a line, the new Warden delivered himself thus—"Gentlemen!—I am not a new man, but a new man in office. I have just been appointed by the President of these United States, Warden of this Penitentiary. Now, I wish to say to you, that it is my design to have everything conducted here in the most orderly manner, and I would like you distinctly to understand that the first refusal of you that makes a fuss shall be kicked out of the establishment—he shall stay here at all."

## Potato Rot.

Mr. Roberts, of Michigan, says the New Era, has discovered the cause of the potato rot. Mr. Coyden, of Chicago, Ill., is his agent. Price of the secret, \$5. We should suppose, from his article in the Era, that the cause was in the degeneracy of the potato. "The practical point is here: This discovery is within the reach of all; it is a process by which the potato is wholly renewed. There is produced upon the acre an astonishingly large amount; they come forward earlier in the spring; the vines, or tops, die not till the frost kills them in the fall; and in the spring the quality of the potato is as good as when taken out of the earth in the autumn, and may remain so until new potatoes come again, so that we have new potatoes the year round."—Era.

HARPER, for April, has some good things, but nothing better than the following:

## A Modern Belle.

She sits in a fashionable parlor,  
And looks in her easy chair;  
She is clad in silks and satins,  
And jewels are in her hair;  
She winks, and giggles and simpers,  
And simpers, and giggles and winks,  
And though she talks but little,  
'Tis a good deal more than she thinks.

She lies a-bed in the morning,  
Till nearly the hour of noon,  
Then comes down snapping and snarling,  
Because she was called so soon.  
Her hair is still in papers,  
Her cheeks still 'fresh' with paint;  
Remains of her last night's blushes,  
Before she intended to faint!

She dotes upon men unshaven,  
And men with flowing hair;  
She's eloquent over mustaches,  
They give such a foreign air!  
She talks of Italian music,  
And falls in love with the moon,  
And if a mouse was to meet her,  
She would sink away in a swoon.

Her feet are so very little,  
Her hands are so very white,  
Her jewels so very heavy,  
And her head so very light;  
Her color is made of cosmetics,  
(Though this she will never own!)

She falls in love with a fellow,  
Who swells with a foreign air;  
He marries her for her money,  
She marries him for his—hair!  
One of the best matches—  
Both are well mated in life;  
She's got a fool for her husband,  
He's got a fool for a wife;

## United States Muskets.

The United States Government have been constructing great heavy muskets, with hard moving, stiff locks for 30 years or more, at their armories, with very little improvement—and at an expense of twelve to thirteen dollars each. The Mexican war brought vividly to the notice of the Government a fact known and often commented on in the war of 1813—that the muskets were too long, heavy, and unsuited to our country and climate. The writer, in 1814, was an officer, and has seen the men often fall with fatigue, produced by carrying the old United States musket of a hot summer day.

The contracts are all completed, and a million muskets are in the arsenals. A large portion of them have been given to the State authorities, for the arming of the militia—who can't use them, for the reasons stated. Some thousands have been sold by "Uncle Sam" at \$2 a piece, and the rest must now be sacrificed at the same price; thus Government has expended ten millions in muskets, and after all, the muskets are being condemned and sold as unfit for use.

New muskets must now be prepared—light and short, with percussion locks and patent caps—and half a million is the smallest number that will be required.—Here, then, is work enough for the gunsmith for the next five years.

The European armies are now supplied with the light, short muskets, with all the improvements, enabling them to fire three times as fast as the old soldier can do with the hard locked, old U. S. muskets; and no doubt this fact has prompted the changes in the construction of Government muskets.

[New York Mirror.]

## A FEE.

A Cleveland friend, who has just returned from a trip to Washington, gives us the following, and assures us that it actually took place:

SCENE IN THE LAND OFFICE.—A clerk enters and finding the Commissioner unengaged, says: "I have received this notice, stating that my services will not be longer required in this department—will you favor me by stating the cause of my removal? I have a family and—"

Commissioner.—You need not go into particulars sir. I regret the necessity of your removal; but you know sir, that when Democrats come in, Whigs must go out; it is the fortune of war.

Clerk.—But I am not a Whig, and never voted any but the Democratic ticket in my life. I received my first appointment under Mr. Polk, and the late Administration made no enquiry as to politics, but promoted me unasked to a better situation.

Commissioner.—He—he—he—Mr. D—, there has been some mistake here—you may retire, and I will see it rectified.

Exit Clerk.

Moral.—The fact that a Locomotive Clerk has been promoted for good conduct and ability, is *prima facie* evidence at Washington that he has turned Whig.—Det. Advertiser.

The Bangor (Me.) Whig relates that in Edgington resides a family consisting of six children, the mother of whom is robust, healthy, and active, but the father is of quite a different character. It had been arranged that the wife should go to California, and make her "pile," whilst the husband should stay at home and take care of the children. This arrangement was mutually satisfactory, and the woman obtained her outfit for the land of gold. On arriving at New York she found an opportunity to cook during her passage out, and she immediately sent back to her family fifty dollars of her funds, and has gone on her way rejoicing, and with the determination to get her share of the gold in California.

The packet-ship Northumberland, arrived at New York from London, has on board 183 packages for the "New York Industrial Exhibition of all Nations." The ship Constitution is also in, and brings 211 packages for the Fair. The packet-ship Helvetia, from Havre, brings about 150 packages of goods for the World's Fair.

The Kieran Colony at Nauvoo (Ill.) has recently been increased by the addition of a number of new members from France. Each applicant passes a probation of four months, and is required to furnish to the common stock at least \$60, with a bed and clothing for himself.

## The Precious Metals in England.

The London papers received by the steamer Pacific announce the arrival of the long-expected steam propeller Great Britain, from Australia, at Liverpool.—As she sailed from Melbourne on January 4, her market and emigration news is no later than before received. Her passage was 86 days. She carried to England on freight 103,000 ounces Australian gold, and £80,000 in the hands of passengers, making together, about \$3,000,000.—Among the passengers who returned home by this opportunity were several very successful adventurers. One brought \$75,000 made in a public house at Melbourne; two others \$150,000, made by keeping a circus; a carter, \$10,000; and one man on board had brought of pure gold which he picked up himself, weighing eight pounds avoirdupois, worth \$2,560.

Besides the large sum brought by the steamer, several sailing vessels arrived at London the week preceding the sailing of the steamer, from Australia, with \$1,650,000 in gold, and the West-India packet carried in \$915,000 in silver. The exports of the week were about \$1,200,000 in the aggregate. Silver continues to go to China and British India, but attention is called by the papers to the very decided falling off in the gold export to the continent.

The excitement in the Australian trade and emigration in Great Britain continues, and it is likely to receive an additional impetus from the golden accounts and practical results brought by the Great Britain and other vessels now arriving from Melbourne and Sydney.

SPIRIT-RAPPING MACHINES.—We learn from the Journal of Commerce that the spirit-rapping imposture is made to operate upon the public credulity by different means, and the curiosity, not to say excitement, which it awakens in some communities at the North presents a strong temptation to that description of persons who are said to "live by their wits."—The latest method of effecting the object is through the instrumentality of "medium tables," of peculiar construction, such as are promptly manufactured to order at an establishment in New York. The table is like an ordinary one, with a top formed of a thick board, but concealed within a cavity in the latter is a small apparatus with a kind of hammer for producing the "raps." The hammer is so constructed with a wire running down through the table leg that the latter has only to be in contact with a nail-head or something of the kind in the floor to enable the operator to produce the raps by means of galvanism. It is probable that quite a number of these machines are in use.

## Important to Stone Cutters.

A piece is going the rounds of the newspapers stating the great mortality of stone cutters from the dust that gets into their lungs. Now, no man need ever let that kill him. A damp sponge, fitted as a muzzle over the mouth and nose, and kept in place like an old lady's spectacles by a string, is a complete preventive. A friend from the country assures us that he has used it several years in threshing wheat, oats, and clover in a close barn with the greatest benefit to all his hands; and that he himself can now remain in his barn for hours, whereas without it he cannot endure the dust for twenty minutes. Of course, what keeps out that dust will exclude the coarser though still very minute particles that are clipped off from the stone. It is not unpleasant to wear, at least not so much so as it must be to take the dust, and can be so arranged as not to interfere with tobacco chewing.—Richmond Dispatch.

The Providence Journal says that the attempt to raise money enough, by subscription, to retain Mr. Webster's Marshfield estate in the possession of his family, is likely to fail, and that the place will necessarily be sold. It infers that the people of Boston are a good deal more apt at making speeches in honor of Mr. Webster's memory, than in acting in compliance with his expressed desires. The Boston Courier, in correction of an inference which may be drawn from the Journal's language, states that everything at Marshfield which the public would desire to see preserved as a permanent memorial of the great statesman—meaning, probably, the house and grounds adjacent—will be secured for that purpose; but that it is not yet settled that his wishes, in regard to his birthplace, in New Hampshire, can be carried into effect.

## The Indiana Free Banks.

The Cincinnati Price Current intimated a belief that not more than one-third of the Free Banks in Indiana were safe. The Indianapolis Sentinel endorsed this, and said the Auditor was about taking measures to suppress such of those Banks as had been established "in violation of law." Mr. Ellis, late Auditor, on reading this, addressed a note to the present Auditor, Dunn, enquiring if, during his official term, any Bank had been established in violation of law. In reply, Mr. Dunn says: "I know of no Banks having been established contrary to law, under the Free Banking Law of Indiana. Good securities are on deposit in this office for the Bank paper issued, and it is yet to appear whether any Banks are violating the law under which they are acting."

## ON MISS ANNA BREED.

While belies their lovely graces spread,  
And fops around them, flatter,  
I'll be content with Anna Breed,  
And won't have any but her!

A girl seventeen years old was bitten by a rattlesnake on the left instep. Two hours and a half afterwards Dr. F. A. Aronson, who describes the case in the Southern Medical Journal, visited her, and found her sighing, with her face swollen and her mind wandering. He placed her in a hot bath, and administered whiskey and a carbamate of ammonia until she had taken three pints of the first, and eighty grains of the latter; no intoxication followed, and she was cured.

## WASHINGTON, May 2.

The Union of this morning denies that its recent article justifies the course of Governor Lane, and says nothing but a very stringent necessity can justify Lane's interference in a difficulty which properly belongs to the State Department, as a subject of negotiation, having for its object a new joint commission for the satisfactory performance of a task simply enough originally, but which the late administration, after four years of futile effort and a vast expenditure of money, left unfinished and in an embarrassed condition.

## WASHINGTON, May 2.

The Chancellor's budget was the chief topic of discussion in commercial circles. A great variety of opinions were expressed. It was thought that it would possibly be rejected, in consideration of the manifest injustice of many of its features, in which case the Ministers will resign. The Times, Chronicle and Post say so; the other London papers continued it.

## THE CLERK, a Catholic paper in Buffalo, in an article upon the school system, says to Irishmen:

"Better languish and die under the red flag of England, than live to beguile the flag of perdition under the flag of a rascally Republic."

## VIRY RICH.—The Spiritual Harbinger,

a paper printed in Rochester, New York, and advocating the spiritual rapping, makes the following:

"In the twelfth hour the glory of God, the life of God, the Lord of God, the Holy Procedure, shall crown the Tribune Creator with the perfect discursive illumination. Then shall the Creation, in effulgence above the divine scaphimal, arise into the dome of the disclosure in one comprehensive revolving galaxy of supreme created Beatitudes."

After copying the above paragraph, the Cayuga Chief responds as follows: "Then shall blockheads in the Jackassical dome of discursive procedure, above the all-fired great leatherfungs of Peter Nip-ninny go, the Gooseberry Grinder, into the dome of the disclosure, until co-equal and co-extensive and conglomerated luxuries, in one comprehensive mux, shall assimilate into nothing and resolve like a bobtailed pussycat after the space where the tail was! Can the Harbinger understand our spiritual manifestations?"

## Telegraphic.

### HALLOWEEN.

The Baltic broke a chain of steamships out, which delayed the arrival of the London, Liverpool, and New York line of steamships, had done.

A commercial house in Bremen was about to put two steamers, recently purchased from the German fleet, on the route to New York.

In the British House of Commons, H. L. Lacy, a member asked the Government whether in negotiations with the United States, or with Central America, the rights of British subjects in Honduras, and those of England's ancient ally, the Masquito King, had been reserved?

Lord John Russell replied, that the negotiations referred to were not terminated, and that, therefore, the statements in regard to the matter would be premature.

The resolution, abolishing the duty on newspaper advertisements, was agreed to in the House without discussion.

### ROCHESTER, April 29.

The Temperance House was burned this morning—three women and one boy perished in the flames. Over one hundred and twenty boarders were asleep when the fire broke out—a terrible conflagration took place. Loss of building estimated at \$25,000. A large amount of personal property was also destroyed.

### PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

The Grand Jury made a special presentment this morning in relation to the Rink murder, embracing all the evidence fastening crime upon Spring, which is deemed convincing proof of the innocence of Jerome Eckert, arrested on suspicion of murder, and his discharge is recommended. The decision of the court upon the motions for a new trial and arrest of judgment in the case of John Capie and Carson Emmons for the murder of Loomham, was pronounced by Judge Allison overruling both prisoners. The Judge then asked why sentence of death should not be passed. Their counsel read their papers—each protesting innocence—that of Emmons stating that Capie told him that Loomham pushed up against and struck him, and that he stabbed Loomham. Sentence of death was then pronounced by Allison.

### NEW YORK, May 2.

Flour—State \$4.12; Southern \$5.12; buoyant. Wheat—Genesee \$1.28; Western \$1.15. Corn—white 65; yellow 68—better. Prison whisky 22; Pork and beef heavy. Lard dull.

A special correspondent of the Herald says the President disapproved of Gov. Lane's course in New Mexico, and has determined to recall him.

The steamer Ocean Wave, on Lake Ontario, was burned at two o'clock, Saturday morning, 80 miles above Kingston, on her passage to Ogdensburg. Of 50 passengers, and crew, 22 were saved, including the captain, mate, and purser. When the fire was discovered the boat was a mile and a half from the shore. The upper deck was wholly consumed in 16 minutes. The hull drifted off the shore, and went down in 2 hours. Those saved were picked up from the boat by passing vessels. The boat was owned by the Northern Railroad Company, at Ogdensburg, and was fully insured.

### BALTIMORE, May 2.

Galveston dates to the 21st ult. are received. The survey of the Galveston Railroad has been resumed. A portion of the Harrisburgh and Colorado Railroad has been opened with great rejoicing. The Austin State Gazette says the Indians are becoming decidedly hostile. On the 27th of March, Major Taylor had a difficulty with Wascoes, and recently a party of Wichitars having come in at Fort Belknap, were detained as prisoners. At night the chief, after murdering his own wife and children, rose upon the guard with his warriors, nine in number, killing the sentinel, and wounded another soldier. The chief was killed—all the warriors escaped.

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## ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

The Baltic arrived at New York on Sunday evening, with advices from Liverpool to the 19th. The Asia arrived out on the morning the 17th ult.

The conservative members of Parliament met at Lord Dudley's on the 16th, and talked out a course of political action.

A great soiree was given at Glasgow to Mrs. Stowe. Also, at Edinburgh she was enthusiastically received.

There will be no fête at Paris on the 5th of May.

Revenue returns show an augmentation on the quarter.

Trade in Paris is moderately active.

The Emperor wants to remove the ashes of the first Napoleon from the Invalides, to the Church of St. Denis, the burial place of the sovereigns of France.

An application has been made to the Austrian Government for the remains of Napoleon 11, and it is said the request will be complied with.

Spain.—The Cortes were dissolved, to quash Ochoa's exposures of the Cuban slave trade duties. The Government protested against the establishment of a Catholic hierarchy in Holland, and has withdrawn her Minister from Rome.

The King of Sweden has resumed the Government, and the commission during his sickness has been canceled.

An Austrian commission, under the presidency of Count Reichberg, is being sent to Lombardy.

The hasty withdrawal of paper money affected Vienna.

The English and French Ambassadors had arrived at Constantinople. The English Ambassador assured the merchants of the continuance of peace.

## LAWS OF OHIO.

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